

THE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

Grange Directory.

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Farm and Fireside.

Shall We Try Buckwheat.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: What is it that does not like buckwheat cakes—hot buckwheat cakes, with butter or molasses on them, or both, or butter and honey? If any read this whose fortune was never cast where buckwheat is a common article of food, or who never ate any anywhere—if they like good things, and wholesome, they should not be satisfied till they have had an opportunity of trying this excellent article of diet for themselves. In a large portion of the country, buckwheat cakes are considered among the indispensable in the eating line. They fill this place because of the goodness to the taste, their nutritious qualities, and peculiar adaption to corresponding requirements of the system, in digestion, etc., as well as otherwise, and demands of the appetite, and being of value in bearing upon health, being particularly appropriate in the winter and affording variety, and filling a place in completing a proper assortment of diet, etc.

Let us ask our farmers, why not raise this grain, for these reasons, for themselves, also? Not only would it be desirable for its goodness, wholesomeness, to afford variety, and fill a place that cannot be otherwise, in the list of articles of food, but contribute in no small degree in helping out the life in getting up satisfactory meals. Let the wives and daughters think it all over as to general desirableness, and assistance as to the last point, which they will well understand, and use their influence accordingly in its behalf. Everybody knowing anything about buckwheat cakes, and those who do not, after doing so, would buy buckwheat flour if it be had, and it would sell well in the market. Thus it would be ready sale, and bring a good price, and probably be quite profitable as a crop. It is also very useful in another point of view; that is, in the flower as furnishing plentiful and choice food for bees, to make honey. It is often cultivated by beekeepers especially for this purpose. It would be particularly valuable for this object where suitable flowering plants for bees are scarce.

This (June), we believe, is the month in which to sow in this region. The soil we think, should be only moderately good, a little clayey, and moist and cool, and perhaps will be somewhat shaded. The writer, though, is not well posted on the subject. He would make a special request for the public benefit, of some one (or, better, several in different parts), who are posted as to the mode of culture, time of planting, soil, putting in, amount sown, harvesting, threshing, &c., and who wish to promote the introduction of this useful crop, to communicate their knowledge through next week's Rural. Would it not do well to introduce the question of buckwheat culture and discuss it at the next meeting of each grange?

Victoria, Mo. J. N. D.

Prairie Chickens and Grasshoppers.

We have said something about the destruction of birds that eat insects. The Maryland News says that last Monday Peter Lundgren and H. P. Wells came into the office and made the following statement, which they certify to. They found a dead prairie chicken, and its crop contained 1,188 grasshoppers. This shows the benefit of the birds, and it should be made a criminal offense to kill any of the feathered tribe.—Lawrence Journal.

Treatment of the Farm Horse.

It is not the amount of food given a horse, so much as gentle treatment and the time and manner of giving him his food, that insures his good condition. There are times when he should have a full feed, and there are times when he should have a small one. His heaviest feed should be in the evening after his work is over. Then, after gratifying his appetite, he will lie down quietly to rest, probably till morning, by which time his food will be digested and his whole system refreshed, and gets up in the morning with renewed appetite and his energies prepared to undergo another day's service. His morning meal should not be so plentiful as that of the previous evening, and after partaking of it he should be worked moderately for the first hour or two, after which, if necessary, his feed should be less than either that of the morning or evening, and he will then renew his labor in the afternoon with more vigor and less exhaustion than if he had partaken of a full feed, and will enjoy his evening's meal with greater relish. It is the practice of some horsemen to give their horses no water until they have eaten their meal; but a full drink of water should never be given immediately after being fed, as the bulk of it will go directly to the large intestines and but little of it retained in the stomach, and much of the food is thus washed out before it is digested, and consequently very little nourishment derived from it.

Nor should a horse that has been worked hard through the day be suffered to spend the night without being well cleaned and his limbs well rubbed down, for this operation is worth as much to the horse as half a feed, and more perhaps to the owner than the price of a dozen feeds, and such duty should be repeated in the morning. In fact, the horse should never be taken out of the stable without having his limbs well rubbed down, for he will then feel that he has limbs, and will take pleasure in using them. Always cultivate an acquaintance with your horse and be on friendly terms with him. Never swear at or scold him, nor allow others to do so, for he is a sensitive animal and has the spirit of resentment as well as man, and there is no necessity for shouting or yelling at him. The fact is, if more kind treatment were given to these noble animals, we should find their docility greatly increased. Just imagine a gee or a haw given in such a loud tone as to be heard half a mile off, when the animal is in less than five feet of you. Where is the necessity for it? Why not speak to him in more gentle and pleasing terms? Rather talk to him in a kindly tone of voice, pat him on the neck, and even sing or whistle to him, for he is fond of music, and those little attentions are always eagerly appreciated by him. He is an intelligent animal, and will obey a command if given in a gentle tone, quite as readily as if given in tones of thunder. The very best managed teams in the country are those whose drivers rarely speak to them above their ordinary tone of voice, and their horses always lay to their work with a great deal more apparent willingness than when driven to it by fearful shoutings and blows. None of the brute creation more readily appreciate kind words or treatment than the horse, and that fact should ever be borne in mind by those under whose care the noble animals are placed.—Baltimore Sun.

Chicken Cholera.

The following is a remedy for this fatal disease. It appeared in the *Vindicator* of April 3d, 1871. Hear what a correspondent says about it:

I have used kerosene oil with marked success as a remedy for chicken cholera. I had a pullet which was actually on its last legs, not able or willing to feed any more. My better half, took some grits, mixed with it enough kerosene to make it into pills, and crammed the pills down its throat. The effect was, I may say instantaneous. At the next regular feeding of the fowls, it appeared and ate; since then it has got well. I have now made it a rule to feed corn, thus mixed with kerosene, three times a week, and since adopting this mode have had no new cases of cholera.

Another remedy a friend gave us, is to use grits and bones. Each is parched quite black and the bones reduced to powder; then mix together with sufficient water to make it into a paste, and give it to the chickens. He assures us since he adopted this remedy he has lost none.

Spare the Birds.

The most effectual way to spare useful birds is to destroy their worst enemies, viz: the crow and the skunk. Thirty years ago meadow larks in droves from a dozen to twenty were often seen. But now two or three pair are all I see during the season. The nest moved over yesterday is found empty this morning. Nothing is left except the two wings of the mother bird, while skunk tracks are visible on every square rod of newly mown grass. Thirty years ago the place I find robins nests was the corner of rail fences. But now robins build the shade trees nearest the house, under piazzas, in old barns, and under sheds. The crow has driven them from the fields, and now they seek the abodes of man. The crow is an omnivorous feeder. During the winter he will live on carrion, in the fall on grasshoppers, but in June nothing delights his palate more than young birds and birds eggs. It may be that the crow destroys a few grubs. It is quite certain he destroys a great many birds in the egg or embryo.

Wool Growing in California.

The story of W. W. Hollister, in California, reads like an eastern romance. He entered the state in 1852 at the head of an emigrant train. Near the head of San Francisco bay, he noticed two thousand Mexican sheep feeding on the plain attended only by two shepherd dogs. No man was in sight. He pondered over the scene, and finally determined to become a sheep raiser. He made his way back to Ohio and purchased several thousand head of sheep. With these he journeyed slowly back to California. When the division was made in the San Bernardino country his share was eight hundred sheep, three hundred of which were ewes. He was out of money, but he grazed the animals on the open plains, the food cost him nothing. He passed leisurely up the coast, finally halting at Monterey, and making for himself a lodging place, if not a home. He prospered, as he found a ready market for his wool as well as mutton. In 1862 he and his brother formed a partnership with Albert and Thomas R. Dibble, who had been wool growers in Los Angeles county. The sum of \$60,000 was paid for Lamport ranch, which extends seven miles along the ocean coast and twelve miles inland. They stocked it with ten thousand head of sheep, mostly grade Merinos, and Thomas R. Dibble assumed the management of it. In 1874 the property had increased in value until it was worth \$1,500,000. One item: The aggregate increase from 400 ewes in twelve years was 28,000 sheep. The flock of this great sheep farm this spring number some 50,000 head. The San Julian rancho, the present scene of operations, are to hold carry 50,000 sheep through the dryest year, and 75,000 ordinarily. The annual sales of wool and sheep aggregate about \$125,000. As the expenses are not more than \$30,000 a pretty margin is left for profit. The soil of the rancho is very deep, and is strong, rich and productive, even on the tops of the hills. It was once a cavalry rancho of the Mexican nation, so chosen for its water and fertility. Sheep husbandry, when properly directed, is a profitable business on the Pacific coast.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Culture of Flowers.

Many a woman's happiness would be enhanced, yes, her life prolonged, if she could only have time to devote to the culture of a few flowers in-doors and out in the garden, and in a majority of cases she will have the time if she will only decide to neglect that which is of infinitely less importance. We know that the cares of a farmer's wife are manifold and continuous, still we know, too, that life is given us to make most of, and it is the duty of every wife and mother to live as long and happy as she can, not for her own sake alone, but for the influence it will have over the lives of the children whose remembrance of early home should be the happiest that can be recollected.

We read with pleasure the annexed beautiful expression from an Eastern lady in the *New England Homestead*:

A woman, in every sense the best housekeeper I ever knew, said to me, pointing to a garden gay with flowers: "That is one of the best helps in house-keeping. The children take care of the flowers with only a little assistance from me, and we have a fresh bouquet each day for the table, and I am often surprised at the effect they have upon me when I am weary with household cares. They are like the oaks that shelter our dwellings. I run out under them when the sunlight glimmers through the leaves, when each quivering twig casts dancing shadows on the grass, and the fresh breeze stirs through the branches, and they are even an inspiration to right living, and I go on with my labors refreshed and strengthened."

Simplicity in Dress.

The ladies of Union Grange, Hermon, Maine, are each to have a calico dress, all made up alike, from the same piece of print, which is to be worn to their meetings and grange gatherings.

The uniformity of dress will doubtless tend to a habit of unity in other things, thus aiding the accomplishment of that which is the purpose of every true granger. And again it is an example recommending and favoring economy that may be productive of much good. The observance of this plan removes at once the possibility of any untoward display that might result from an untrue display and rivalry in dress; it affords relief to those who feel unable to maintain an expensive style of dress, and yet cannot another the desire of enjoying all the advantages that are supposed to be the result of an obsequious devotion to fashion.

This unity and simplicity of attire can, of course, foster no sense of the inequality which the opposite course might suggest, but will dispel the apprehensions of anyone that she might be at a disadvantage by not being able to make as good show, in dress, as those whom she is associated with.—*Dirigo Rural*.

To make most tender cut the steaks the day before into slices about two inches thick; rub them over with a small quantity of carbonate of soda; wash off next morning clean; cut into suitable thickness and cook as you choose. The same process will answer for fowl, legs of mutton, etc.

Young ladies can whiten their own straw hats by the following process: Scrape thick sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, place it thickly over the straw, and place in the hot sun for several hours; brush off when dry.

Washing House Plants.

Have a large pail or tub filled with warm soap-suds, then, spreading the fingers and palm of the left hand over the soil in the pot, turn the branches top-sy-turvy into the warm soap-suds, swing the plant briskly in the water till every leaf has become completely saturated, then put it through a pail of clear water, and rub each leaf with the thumb and finger; give it a good shake, and when dry return it to its place in the window. The leaves of a plant are its lungs, each leaf being furnished with hundreds of minute pores, whence the plants breathe in carbon and exhale oxygen. The perspiration of plants is said to be seven times that of a human body. Many plants never bloom on account of the accumulation of dust upon their leaves. A plant too large to be laid down in a tub, as above described, may be syringed, and each leaf rubbed clean with the finger and thumb, which are better for this purpose than a brush or cloth.

FRENCH MODE OF SELECTING HORSES.

A Paris correspondent of the *Lancet* writes: The purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavor to obtain a first look at the animal when he is tranquil and in the stable; noting if the animal supports itself equally well on all its legs, and if one seems to yield to specially examine it; attention is then directed to the largeness of the pupil of the eye, which ought to be more dilated when in the stable than when exposed to full light. After the animal is led out of the stable, the eye ought to be again examined to observe if the pupil has contracted; if not, the sight is feeble. Others, to test the power of vision, feign to strike the forehead with the hand. If the hollow over the eyes be profound, and the temple gray, old age is to be concluded. Wounds about the temple suggest attacks of staggers; and when the end of the nose presents circular scars, it may be concluded that the horse has been twined with a cord to insure his quietness while being shod or having had to submit to some painful operation.

COOKING GREENS.—Every house wife

thinks she can cook "greens." It is the simplest of all dishes; and yet, in most cases, they are not well served, for they depend on the manner in which they are boiled. The water should be soft and a tablespoonful of salt added to a large sized pot of it, which shall be boiling hot when the greens are thrown in; and then it should be kept on the boiling gallop, but uncovered, until they are done, which can be told by their sinking to the bottom of the pot, and they should be skimmed off as quickly as possible into a colander, so that all the water will run out. Press them with a small plate, then turn upon a platter, add a large piece of butter, and cut up fine. Serve while smoking hot.

TO TAKE OUT BRUISES IN FURNITURE.

—Wet the place well with warm water, then take some brown paper five or six times double and well soaked in water, lay it on the place, apply on this a hot flat iron till the moisture is evaporated, and if the bruise is not gone repeat the process. You will find after two or three applications that the dent or bruise is raised level with the surface. If the bruise is small, soak it well with warm water, and hold a red-hot poker very near the surface, which is to be kept continually wetted, and you will soon find the indentation vanished.

DOUGHNUTS.—Boil one quart of new milk and melt in it a pound of butter. Beat three eggs with two pounds of sugar, and add the boiling milk, stirring all the time. When nearly cold stir in a teaspoon of yeast, a teaspoon of salt, and flower to make stiff batter. When quite light knead in flour to make a soft dough. Let it rise again till very light, roll, cut in strips, and fry in hot lard.

A correspondent of the *American Rural Home* says the following is durable and looks nearly as well as paint: Take a tight clean barrel, and slake in it one bushel of freshly burned lime by covering it with boiling water. After it is slaked add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of cream or thick whitewash. Then dissolve in water, one pound of sulphate of zinc (also known by the common name of white vitriol), and add to the lime and water with one quart of fine salt. Stir well until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. This forms a pure white. If a cream color is desired, one-half pound of yellow ochre is added.

Will our farmers whose lands are a "little run down," but who manage to grow a good crop of weeds, adopt this plan: Plow deeply and well, any time in May or June then, after the small weeds like purslane have begun to start, harrow or cultivate thoroughly. Late in harvest crop plow the whole, and sow to wheat sometime during the first week of September. If the land is very poor you can help it wonderfully by seeding it to millet after the first plowing and turning under when in bloom.—*Industrialist*.

The rabbit forms an important article of food in Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to the very large number imported from the Continent, it is estimated there are sold for food 27,000,000 rabbits. The flesh is sold at an average rate of twelve cents, cold, per pound, which is fully a third less than the price of beef and considerably under that of choice portions of the sheep. The value of the annual supply is estimated to be \$7,875,000.

When a man puts another's name to a note, it is a bad sign.

New Advertisements.

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WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED JURUBEEA has established itself as a perfect regulator and cure for all disorders of the system arising from impurity of the Liver and Bowels. IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but, by stimulating the secretory organs, gently and safely removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system. IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food, necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and gives strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATIONS as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price, One Dollar a Bottle. Ask your druggist for it. FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. Wholesale Agents.

Three Points for Consideration. During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and feeling their influence toward the advancement of this great medicine. It is an easily-prepared medicine from larks, roots and herbs. It is instantly absorbed, and its effects are claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. It is a pleasant and powerful purgative in the most natural way, and its use is a sufficient guarantee of its earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D., the popular and ever-gentle pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston.

The Third Body Sues for Sleep.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir:—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has done great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. I have been suffering from nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep but as desperately desires it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day-dawn is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost insupportable weariness. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken just before I retire gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers happy. Let me suggest two. 1st—A little more VEGETINE. 2nd—A little more sleep. Now I have a greater horror of "patent medicine," but I have a greater regard of being afraid to tell the straight truth. The VEGETINE has helped me and I own it up.

Yours, &c., J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence. The following uncollected testimonial from Rev. O. T. WALKER, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable. PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER, D. D., Formerly Pastor Bowdoin Sq. Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence. The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt the testimony of a man who has been cured of the curative power of VEGETINE.

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1875. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir:—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from nervous of his leg, caused by acrobatic affection and was so feeble that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. As a child he had been very nervous, and he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, throws away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong. Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was injured, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, Mrs. L. C. BARR.

Reliable Evidence. 175 Battle St., BROOKLYN, N. Y. H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Nov. 11, 1874. Dear Sir:—From personal benefit and that of those whose cases thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church Sacramento, Cal.

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